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REMARKS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of all grounds of rejection, and allowance of the pending claims are respectfully requested in light of the remarks made herein.

Claims 1-8, 10-14, 16, 18, and 19 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gordon II et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,271,823) in view of Liang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,751,007).

Claim 1 recites the limitations of: "a color electrophoretic display comprising at least one pixel operative to display visible light in a predetermined range of three or more wavelengths, each pixel comprising at least two sub-pixels which each comprise: a color filter operative to absorb one sub-range of said predetermined range of wavelengths and pass the other wavelengths..." Applicants can find nothing in Gordon or Liang that teaches or implies these limitations.

As previously noted, in the present invention, the predetermined range of wavelengths in which the display is to operate is divided into, for example, three spectral sub-ranges, where each sub-range corresponding to a color portion of the complete range of wavelengths. In prior art RGB displays with a low degree of complexity (i.e. only one or two particle types), each sub-pixel is typically devoted to display only one of the three colors and is thus switchable between a dark state and a specific color state. However, in the inventive display, each sub-pixel is operative to display two spectral sub-ranges (i.e. every sub-range except the one that is absorbed by the respective color filter element).

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Thereby any given wavelength in the predetermined range of wavelengths can be displayed by two sub-pixels instead of only one sub-pixel, resulting in a twice as bright low complexity display.

As indicated in the Final Office Action Gordon fails to teach each type of particle being operative to absorb a second and third sub-range of said predetermined range of wavelengths. The addition of Liang fails to cure the infirmities of Gordon.

The Final Office Action points to Liang on col. 15, lines 21-33 to show these limitations. Applicants respectfully disagree. In these sections, Liang teaches only that the particles in the dielectric solvent may be of mixed colors and the cell has the same background color for a monochrome or multiple color display. Nothing in Liang teaches each type of particle being operative to absorb a second and third sub-range of said predetermined range of wavelengths.

Since Gorgon and Liang, alone or in combination, does not teach all of the limitations of independent claim 1, they can not render the present invention unpatentable. For at least the above cited reasons, Applicant submits that Claim 1 is patentable over Gorgon and Liang.

Claims 9, 15, 17, 20 and 21 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gordon II et al. in view of Liang et al in further view of Herb et al. (U.S Pub. 2003/0132908).

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With regard to claims 2-21 these claims depend from an independent claim discussed above, which has been shown to be allowable in view of the cited reference. Accordingly, each of claims 2-21 are also allowable by virtue of its dependence from an allowable base claim.

For all the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all the present claims are patentable in view of the cited references. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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